

are looked for in Part II, but in vain, with the exception of an admirable chapter on cystic odontomas by New. The important group of calcified and other solid odontomas receives no mention whatever.

Part II, by Endelman, is a detailed discussion of the pathology of the teeth and adjacent structures, with many excellent original illustrations. Although a digression from the strict limits of the subject, the value of the work is increased by the stress laid upon the clinical aspect of the various diseases. Here, again, there appear to be some important omissions, of which the odontomata have already been referred to. Ulceromembranous gingivitis, due to Vincent's organisms, is not considered as a pathological entity.

One gains the impression that we are dealing here not with one book but with two distinct books under the same cover, each well written in itself, but with little or no evidence of coördination of the two parts. On such a fundamental condition as abscess, for example, the authors appear to present a direct conflict of ideas. Wagner, on page 102, properly defines an abscess as a cavity filled with pus surrounded by a wall of inflammatory tissue. Endelman, on the other hand, classifies all continued infections of low virulence located in the peridental membrane as chronic dento-alveolar abscesses, whether they are suppurative or not, on the ground that pathologically they are all reactions to the same character of infection. By this reasoning the various stages of reaction to any infection that could eventuate in abscess formation should be termed abscess.

With a little more stress upon the dental and oral application of general pathological facts, the supplying of the omissions noted, and the correction of seeming divergence of ideas on the part of the two authors the book should serve a useful purpose as a textbook for students.

R. H. I.

THE TREATMENT OF SYPHILIS. By H. S. BAKETEL, A.M., M.D.,
Long Island College Hospital, and Medical Director, H. A. Metz,
Laboratories. First edition. Pp. 158; 14 illustrations. New
York: The Macmillan Co., 1920.

With the close of the present decade comes our first opportunity to draw definite conclusions as to the efficiency of our modern therapy of syphilis. The dream of a *therapia sterilisans magna* (Ehrlich) has gone and medicine is faced by a duty to rid coming generations of this plague by the energetic employment, in an approved manner, of the truly powerful medicaments at our disposal. Dr. Baketel's book presents this information. His creed is: Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom from the *Spirocheta pallida*. Immediate, consistent, persistent and proper treatment

is necessary to overcome the ravages of syphilis. The third and fourth chapters present an interesting exposition of the history and chemistry of salvarsan and neosalvarsan. Chapter VI outlines a good working plan of treatment, while subsequent chapters deal with the technic of the intravenous administration of the arsenical preparations; the reactions and accidents; the interpretation of the Wassermann test as a guide to treatment; the special handling of congenital, visceral and neurological syphilis. The author is strongly wedded to the arsenical preparations, for he disposes of the time-honored internal administration of mercury by the words, "We mention this method only to condemn it, and believe the physicians who pursue this line of treatment are following an *ignis fatuus*," and likewise the intravenous mercury administration by saying, "This is not yet sufficiently perfected to permit of discussion of a helpful nature;" while seven pages are devoted to an attempt to inspire confidence in the innocuousness of the varying methods of intramuscular salvarsan. Nor can we agree with the advice to stop treatment on the first negative Wassermann (pages 38 and 86). The book is fully illustrated and carefully published.

A. R.

DISEASES OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN. By HENRY DWIGHT CHAPIN, A.M., M.D., and GODFREY ROGER PISEK, M.D., Sc.D. Fourth revised edition. Pp. 592; 195 illustrations. New York: William Wood & Co.

IN this new edition the authors have succeeded not only in keeping up the excellence of former editions, but in adding new material which brings the volume well up to date. There is a large store of valuable information contained between its pages.

As usual in works on pediatrics the initial chapters deal with the newborn and the diseases of this period of life as well as with the injuries during birth. The next two sections of the book consider, respectively, the hygiene of infancy and the examination of the sick child. Here the special examinations of the sputum, gastric contents, feces, cerebrospinal fluid, urine and blood that are of value in pediatrics are given. The lesions in children in which the roentgen ray may be used as an aid in diagnosis are outlined. An excellent chapter on general therapeutics is included. Following is the important section on infant-feeding, and here one finds much of value in the chapter dealing with practical feeding. The problem is handled in a safe and sane manner, entirely free from the viewpoint of the faddist or extremist. Next is the section taking up the infectious diseases, including syphilis, tuberculosis and the common contagious diseases. In order after this come the sections on diseases of the respiratory tract, diseases of the circulatory system and diseases